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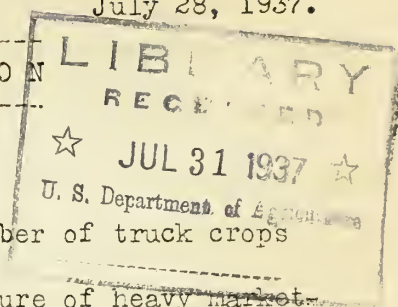
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THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Summary



Prices of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and a large number of truck crops for market declined during the last month under the pressure of heavy marketings from nearby producing areas, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today.

Although most of the declines were of a seasonal nature, prices generally were below those of July 1936 because of greater production this season. There are a few exceptions, however, such as the prices of lima beans, cantaloups, carrots, eggplant, onions, and green peas, all of which are higher than a year ago. Prices of cantaloups, eggplant, lettuce, onions, and peas also are higher than a month ago.

Crop prospects in most of the intermediate and late producing States are generally fair to very good. Since the acreages planted in these areas were, with few exceptions, increased slightly, the production outlook is for larger crops than in 1936. The potato and sweetpotato crops are indicated to be 23 percent and 13 percent, respectively, greater than in 1936. The intermediate crop of snap beans is up 30 percent, cabbage 41 percent, cantaloups 23 percent, late lettuce 17 percent, intermediate onions 13 percent, late peas 13 percent, intermediate tomatoes 6 percent, and second-early watermelons 24 percent, to name a few of the more important increases. These larger supplies indicate that prices in general during the balance of the season probably will continue somewhat below those of last year.

Planted acreages of most truck crops for canning or manufacture are larger than those of last year. Tomatoes, the only exception, show a slight decrease in acreage. Growing conditions have been very favorable and a record production is in prospect for nearly all these crops. Indications of yield per acre already point to a record production of snap beans and green peas.

POTATOES: Shipments heavy. Market prices of potatoes declined only seasonally during the last month although shipments from the second early and intermediate States have been unusually heavy. At Chicago the decline was from \$1.51 per 100 pounds the third week of June to \$1.23 the third week of July, while at New York it was from \$1.37 to \$1.13. With the bulk of supplies coming largely from the intermediate States and nearby areas, market prices are expected to continue this downward trend during the next few months. The decline, however, probably will be no greater than seasonal. The indicated production with present demand conditions would probably cause the United States seasonal average price for 1937-38 to be considerably below that of 1936-37 but somewhat higher than in either 1935-36 or 1934-35.

Larger crop indicated. The United States potato crop for 1937, based upon the planted acreage and July 1 condition reports, is indicated to be 404,229,000 bushels, about 23 percent larger than the relatively small crop harvested in 1936 and about 9 percent above the 1928-32 average crop. The acreage planted this year was about 5.4 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1936 and the condition of the crop on July 1 indicates an average yield per acre of 125.4 bushels, the highest on record. Yields in 1936 averaged only 107.9 bushels per acre while the 10-year average (1923-32) is 112.7 bushels.

Production of potatoes in the eight eastern late States is indicated to be 116,852,000 bushels, 10 percent more than was produced in this area in 1936; in the 10 central States, 121,721,000 bushels, 33 percent more than in 1936 and in the 12 western States 90,399,000 bushels, 14 percent more than last year. Whereas there was a marked shortage of potatoes in the North Central States and only average supplies in the East last year, production this year is expected to be about average in the Central States and about 12 percent above average in the East. In the West where the supply was slightly above average last year, production this year is indicated to be 22 percent above average.

This situation indicates that a larger proportion of the crop will be located nearer the larger market centers this season than was the case in 1936-37 and that the more distant producing areas will encounter greater difficulties in finding a market outlet. Total shipments by rail and boat will probably be less than in 1936-37 because of the larger volume of nearby supplies moving by motor truck.

In the seven intermediate States, potato production is indicated to be 38,419,000 bushels, 47 percent more than last year. The commercial crop indicated at about 21,206,000 bushels is now moving to market and is the

principal source of supply. Shipments from Virginia, Kansas, and Missouri are about completed while those from Maryland, New Jersey, and some of the late northern States are just getting started. The New Jersey crop will begin to move in volume during the last week of July or first week of August.

Potatoes: F.o.b. prices per 100-pound sack, specified weeks,
1936 and 1937

Shipping section	1936		1937				
	Week		Week ending				
	ending						
	July 18:		June 19:	June 26:	July 3 :	July 10 :	July 17
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Va. and Md.,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eastern Shore ..	2.26	1.10	1.11	.99	1.04	1.01	
Kans. and Mo.	1.98	-	-	.88	.98	.84	
Calif.	-	.70	.67	.71	-	-	
N. C.	-	.98	1.02	.88	-	-	

Potatoes: Terminal market prices per 100-pound sack,
specified weeks, 1936 and 1937

Terminal market	1936		1937				
	Week		Week ending				
	ending						
	July 18:		June 19:	June 26:	July 3 :	July 10 :	July 17
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York, l.c.l. ..	2.25	1.37	1.28	1.19	1.27	1.13	
Chicago, carlot <u>1</u> /	2.19	1.51	1.41	1.35	1.38	1.23	
Chicago, <u>2</u> /	3.06	1.73	1.70	1.71	2.22	2.04	

1/ Round Whites.

2/ California White Rose.

Potatoes: Acreage and production, average 1928-32, annual 1934-37

Item	: Average : : 1928-32 :	1934	: 1935 :	1936	: Indicated : 1937 :
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
<u>Acreage:</u>	:				
Early:	:				
Total	: 390.0	431.0	417.0	390.0	426.0
Commercial	: 156.4	156.0	132.4	134.6	179.4
Other	: 233.6	275.0	284.6	255.4	246.6
Intermediate:	:				
Total	: 340.0	333.0	322.0	302.0	320.0
Commercial	: 143.4	141.2	121.2	118.0	126.5
Other	: 196.6	191.3	200.8	184.0	184.5
18 Surplus Late States:	:				
Total	: 2,196.0	2,355.0	2,305.0	1,967.0	2,065.4
3 Eastern	: 620.0	666.0	637.0	579.0	611.0
5 Central	: 1,055.0	1,156.0	1,136.0	907.0	930.0
10 Western	: 521.0	533.0	532.0	481.1	524.4
12 Other Late States:	:				
Total	: 401.0	478.0	497.0	399.1	398.5
30 Late States Combined	: 2,597.0	2,802.0	2,802.0	2,366.2	2,463.9
37 Late and Intermediate States	: 2,937.0	3,166.0	3,124.0	2,668.2	2,783.9
U. S. Total	: 3,327.0	3,597.0	3,541.0	3,058.2	3,223.9
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>Production:</u>	:				
Early:	:				
Total	: 32,717	36,651	33,799	26,100	36,838
Commercial	: 16,788	19,274	14,035	13,377	20,188
Other	: 15,929	17,377	19,764	12,723	16,650
Intermediate:	:				
Total	: 39,212	32,279	34,940	26,187	38,419
Commercial	: 22,587	20,035	18,411	16,518	21,206
Other	: 16,625	12,244	16,529	9,665	17,213
18 Surplus Late States:	:				
Total	: 260,473	291,811	271,020	240,254	238,624
3 Eastern	: 96,673	126,641	91,766	96,668	106,925
5 Central	: 90,081	96,017	96,783	64,670	91,900
10 Western	: 73,719	69,153	82,471	78,916	89,799
12 Other Late States:	:				
Total	: 39,713	45,364	46,521	37,456	40,348
30 Late States combined	: 300,186	337,175	317,541	277,710	328,972
37 Late and Intermediate States	: 339,398	369,454	352,581	303,897	367,391
U. S. Total	: 372,115	406,105	386,380	329,997	404,229

SWEETPOTATOES: Market prices of sweetpotatoes declined during the last month in sympathy with the decline in prices of Irish potatoes. At Chicago sweetpotato prices declined from \$1.73 per bushel the third week in June to \$1.24 the third week in July. At New York the decline was from \$1.35 to \$1.21 per bushel.

July marks the end of the old season and the beginning of the new. The usual seasonal trend of prices is sharply downward from the beginning of the new season until October or November after which time prices usually rise until the end of the marketing season. During the last season prices rose from the season's low level last fall to a high point in May but have since declined.

Production of sweetpotatoes in 1937 is indicated to be 72,706,000 bushels, about 13 percent above last year's crop which was only slightly below average. The larger crop is fairly well distributed among all areas and is due largely to higher yields since the acreage planted is only slightly above that of a year ago. Shipments of the new crop to July 17 totaled 131 cars compared with 119 cars to July 18, 1936.

Sweetpotatoes: Acreage harvested and production, average 1928-32,
annual 1934-37

Groups of States	Average 1928-32	1934	1935	1936	Indicated 1937
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
<u>Acreage harvested:</u>					
4 Central Atlantic 1/...	66	66	70	68	69
4 Lower Atlantic 2/....	256	311	315	262	264
8 South Central 3/.....	414	538	538	451	450
6 Other States 4/.....	38	43	46	41	43
Total	771	958	959	822	826
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>Production:</u>					
4 Central Atlantic 1/...	8,205	7,850	8,481	8,376	9,580
4 Lower Atlantic 2/....	20,676	25,420	27,698	20,270	22,535
8 South Central 3/.....	33,793	41,093	43,037	31,779	36,366
6 Other States 4/.....	3,594	3,119	3,912	3,219	4,225
Total	66,368	77,482	83,128	64,144	72,706

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and California.

TRUCK CROPS

CABBAGE: Rail shipments light. Summer cabbage movement by rail and boat became insignificant during July, but shipments by motor-truck from nearby producing areas were at their height. The car-lot movement increases during August, as harvesting of late cabbage gets under way, and usually reaches the peak of the fall season in October. Shipments then usually decrease until after the first of the year when the new-crop cabbage movement becomes very active in the South.

The usual seasonal trend of cabbage prices is downward from the beginning of the harvest of the southern spring crop until the end of the harvest of the late crop in the northern States, after which there is considerable recovery. Actual price changes during any season, however, depend largely upon the size of the late crop and the size of the early spring crop. If there is an exceptionally large supply of late cabbage and prices are relatively low, the early season prices of the new crop are also low during the following winter and spring. Early cabbage prices are further depressed when a large crop is produced following a year of heavy supplies of late stock, as was the case in the spring of 1936.

Prospects are for a very abundant supply of late domestic-type cabbage this fall, following the record high production of intermediate cabbage. The acreage of domestic-type in the late States is 10 percent greater than that harvested last year and 16 percent above the recent 5-year average. Preliminary reports indicate only a 3 percent increase in the acreage of late Danish-type cabbage, most of which is stored for the winter market. The July 1 condition of domestic-type cabbage was considerably above that of a year ago in 9 of the 10 States, Michigan being the exception because of excessively wet weather. For this group of States as a whole, the condition of the crop was 6 points higher than the 10-year average and was 14 points above the July 1 condition last year. Usually about one-third to one-half of the late domestic-type cabbage is used for kraut manufacture. In view of the fact that the quantity of kraut cabbage was reduced last year to a relatively low figure, it is likely that the pack this year will be increased. The acreage planted for kraut this season is indicated to be 10 percent greater than that of last season, or the highest since 1934.

Wholesale prices of cabbage recently declined to a very low level, averaging around 35 cents per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in New York and Chicago, or about half the price of a month earlier and only one-fourth of the price in mid-July 1936. This sharp decline in prices may be attributed to the record large crop of cabbage in the intermediate States.

CANTALOUPS: Larger crop this summer. Prospects are for a considerably larger crop of intermediate cantaloups than last year. Plantings were slightly increased, and the July 1 condition of the crop was far more favorable than that of last season. It was also above the 10-year average. The intermediate crop is now indicated to be 2,831,000 crates, compared with 2,302,000 last year and a 5-year average of about 1,900,000 crates. After a delay earlier in the season, car-lot shipments caught up with and exceeded those to the same time last year, and recent weekly output by rail and boat has been 75 percent larger

than for the same week in 1936. The car-lot movement of cantaloups usually decreases sharply after July, but shipments by motor-truck from eastern and central producing sections reach their annual peak in August. Among the late producing States, Colorado leads as a source of both cantaloups and Honey Dew melons. The acreage planted in Colorado this year is the largest since 1933, but the condition of the crop is slightly below that of last year.

Prices in wholesale markets have held remarkably high, partly because of the delay in the car-lot movement. Chicago prices recently averaged \$3.40 per standard crate of 45 melons from the West, or just twice as high as a year ago. New York prices averaged about \$7.20, compared with \$2.30 last summer.

CAULIFLOWER: Supplies moderate. With condition of the crop about normal and acreage showing a 3 percent decrease from that of 1936, prospects are for less cauliflower in the late States this season -- unless the September reports indicate a material increase on Long Island, New York. After a midsummer lull, car-lot shipments usually register a sharp increase during August, mostly from Colorado. The eastern movement by truck also will be active. In Colorado this year, however, plantings are the smallest in 3 years and the July 1 condition of the crop was rather low. Present indications are for a continuation of the upward price trend which has prevailed during recent weeks in large city markets.

CELERY: California shipments finished. Usually about one-third of the total commercial celery crop is produced in California. Shipments from that State are now nearly finished and will not become active again until October. New York, New Jersey, Michigan, and Oregon become the main sources of supply during the next 6 weeks. Production in the intermediate States is forecast at 1,106,000 crates, or just about the same as last summer but 9 percent more than the average crop. Rains caused some damage to Michigan celery, and production there may be considerably below that of last year and much below average.

Prices in wholesale markets dropped sharply by mid-July and were slightly below those of a year ago. The highest prices of the season usually occur in May, after which time the trend is downward until December.

CUCUMBERS: Summer crop large. Production of cucumbers for fresh market shipment in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Illinois, and southeastern Ohio is forecast at 1,282,000 bushels, or about one-fifth more than in 1936 and 30 percent above average. Good yields are being obtained on an increased acreage. Plantings in the first group of late States (New York and Michigan) are reported to be slightly below those of last year but are nearly 50 percent greater than the 5-year average acreage. Prices have reflected the larger supplies this summer. Bushel hampers recently declined to a relatively low average of 67 cents in New York, while the price in Chicago declined to an average of \$1.16. This compares with a general level of \$1.75 a month earlier.

The acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles this year is indicated to be very large -- about 13 percent greater than that of last year and about 44 percent above the average plantings for 1932-36. About half the total acreage is in the 3 States, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

LETTUCE: Supplies increased. Lowest prices for lettuce usually prevail in the summer months, when the year's supplies are largest. Most of the intermediate lettuce crop had moved to market by the last week of July, and shipments were becoming quite active from the late States, chiefly California and New York. Production in the first group of late States (New York, Pennsylvania, Colorado, New Mexico, and California) is indicated to be 4,360,000 crates, or 17 percent more than last season and 20 percent more than the average crop. Yields are proving better than expected a month ago. Prices usually advance during the late summer and fall months, frequently reaching a peak during early December. The upward price trend is already in evidence, with advances of from 10 to 20 cents per crate of western lettuce in terminal markets during the past month. The recent general average of \$2.90 per crate, however, is far below the \$4.60 level of July 1936 when supplies were smaller.

ONIONS: Late-crop condition declines. Excessively wet weather in some of the North Central States has damaged and delayed the onion crop. Condition reports as of July 1 averaged 12 points lower than on June 1 in the important central States, and were down to about the 10-year average. Somewhat better conditions prevailed in the eastern and western late-onion areas, the July 1 average being about 35 percent of normal, compared with 75 percent in the central areas. Nevertheless, the July condition of the late onion crop as a whole was still 10 points higher than that of a year ago. Planted acreage is nearly as large as that of last season. A record-breaking late crop of 11,622,000 sacks (100 pounds) was harvested last fall. Recent car-lot shipments have been considerably larger than those of the same period last summer, reflecting the larger intermediate crop. California, Washington, Iowa, and New Jersey were the principal sources of rail shipments in mid-July. Wholesale prices, however, were holding firmly at a level considerably above that of a year ago.

SPINACH: Arrivals mostly by motor-truck. Sharp downward revisions of acreage estimates and some reduction of yields brought down the estimate of second-early spinach production to 2,524,000 bushels, only slightly more than the 1936 crop in these States. The intermediate (Colorado) acreage and production were slightly above those of last year. Colorado usually ships a few cars each week, but practically the entire market supply of spinach from June through October arrives by motor-truck from nearby producing areas. The tendency is for spinach prices to reach a peak in August, when total supplies are at the lowest point of the year. The recent average for New York and Chicago has been around 55 cents per bushel basket, compared with 44 cents a month earlier.

WATERMELONS: Movement past its peak. Shipments of melons reached the usual seasonal peak on scheduled time, the second week of July. Supplies during August rapidly decrease and the season usually ends by September 30. The acreage of late watermelons is larger than that of last year, and the July 1 condition of the crop was much higher than a year ago. Shipments to date have been considerably larger than to the same time in 1936, and prices in mid-July were about one-third lower than those of the same period last season. Medium-sized southern Tom Watsons had declined sharply to about \$205 per carload in city markets.

Truck crops: Wholesale prices at Chicago and New York,
averages for specified weeks, 1936 and 1937

Commodity	Unit	Chicago			New York		
		Week ending			Week ending		
		July 13, 1936	June 19, 1937	July 17, 1937	July 18, 1936	June 19, 1937	July 17 1937
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Beans, snap(green):	Bushel	1.48	2.11	1.09	1.19	1.75	1.02
Beans, lima	"	1.94	-	3.33	1.73	2.69	2.15
Beets	Bunch	.016	.025	.010	.019	-	.01
"	Bushel	-	.57	-	.64	.66	.58
Cabbage, domestic :	1½ bushel	1.61	.60	.30	1.35	.90	.38
Cantaloups	Jumbo 36's						
	& Std. 45's						
Ariz.		1.68	3.15	3.36	2.27	-	3.12
Calif.		1.75	2.91	3.44	2.38	3.12	3.29
Carrots	Letc. crate	2.22	5.02	3.68	2.71	6.38	4.65
Cauliflower	Pony crate	1.99	1.52	1.64	1.77	1.64	2.11
Celery	Flat crate	.52	1.30	.48	-	-	-
"	2/3 crate	-	-	-	1.88	5.38	1.79
Corn, sweet (yol.):	Sack	.73	-	.90	-	-	-
" " "	Bushel	-	1.95	-	1.00	2.64	.88
Cucumbers	Bushel	1.10	1.66	1.16	.75	1.33	.67
Eggplant	"	.92	-	1.69	-	-	-
"	1½ bushel	-	1.88	-	1.21	2.00	2.21
Lettuce	4-5 dz.crate:	4.54	2.63	2.72	4.75	2.33	3.08
Onions:							
Calif. yellows	50-lb. sack	.87	.92	1.01	.93	-	1.14
Tex.Yel.Bermuda :	" "	-	.94	-	-	1.02	-
Yellows	" "	-	-	-	.80	-	.94
Peas, green	Bushel	1.74	1.52	1.86	1.64	1.75	1.82
Peppers, green	"	1.02	1.36	.96	1.31	1.69	.97
Spinach	"	.77	.27	.57	.66	.60	.51
Sweetpotatoes 1/...	"	2.25	1.73	1.24	2.29	1.35	1.21
Tomatoes	Lug box	1.78	1.94	1.46	1.17	1.83	.97
Calif.	" "	2.60	-	2.19	-	-	-
Watermelons, Tom. :							
Watson, medium :	Carload	370.00	451.88	211.88	332.50	421.25	201.67

1/ Prices in this tabulation are for old-crop sweetpotatoes. New crop sold in mid-July 1936 at Chicago around \$2.43 and at New York around \$2.90 per bushel. This year, new-crop potatoes were selling at Chicago close to \$2.00 and at New York around \$1.75.

Truck crops: Commercial acreage and production, average 1928-32,
annual 1936 and 1937

Commodity and group	Acreage			Unit	Production		
	Average:	1936	Prelim.:		Average :	1936	Indicated
	1928-32:	1936	1937		1928-32 :	1936	1937
	Acres	Acres	Acres				
				:1,000 :			
<u>Asparagus 1/</u> Early:	74,550	79,900	78,760:	crates:	7,249	7,925	7,097
Late	24,530	27,360	28,810:	"	2,011	3,043	2,868
Total	99,080	107,260	107,570:	"	9,260	10,968	9,965
<u>Beans, lima, Early:</u>	2,540	2,700	2,600:	1,000 :	151	123	161
Intermediate(1):	1,000	1,400	1,800:	bush.:	55	70	90
Intermediate(2):	4,880	4,600	5,100:	"	337	460	458
Total 3 groups	8,420	8,700	9,500:	"	543	653	709
<u>Beans, snap: Fall :</u>	12,000	14,900	21,100:	"	1,013	1,295	1,986
Early (1)	9,660	30,000	30,000:	"	936	1,800	1,950
Early (2)	27,460	31,500	20,800:	"	2/ 2,261	2,773	1,976
Second-early ..	20,150	23,670	26,080:	"	2/ 1,395	1,309	1,576
Intermediate(1):	11,660	20,700	23,900:	"	2/ 1,073	900	1,501
Intermediate(2):	11,400	13,050	13,160:	"	1,138	1,245	1,289
Total 6 groups	92,330	133,820	135,040:	"	2/ 7,816	9,322	10,278
<u>Beets, Early</u>	4,710	7,400	5,600:	"	2/ 830	2/ 1,036	868
Second-early ..	2,390	1,450	1,350:	"	264	192	213
Intermediate ..	2,260	2,330	2,400:	"	555	2/ 601	664
Total 3 groups	9,360	11,180	9,350:	"	2/ 1,649	2/ 1,829	1,745
<u>Cabbage, Fall.....</u>	810	1,920	2,800:	Tons :	5,900	9,500	22,200
Early	37,560	57,100	58,000:	"	2/ 211,000	2/ 307,300	327,900
Second-early ..	13,810	18,300	19,000:	"	2/ 80,700	2/ 92,100	102,200
Intermediate ..	25,220	32,510	34,470:	"	157,700	160,400	227,200
Late	71,750	74,030	78,920:	"	2/ 571,600	519,800	
Total	149,150	183,860	193,190:	"	2/ 1,026,900	2/ 1,089,100	
<u>Cantaloups, Early :</u>	44,530	24,350	30,190:	1,000 :	2/ 6,614	3,755	4,349
Second-early ..	40,640	44,210	42,050:	crates:	2/ 5,562	2/ 4,720	4,451
Intermediate ..	18,960	23,600	24,000:	"	2/ 1,892	2,302	2,831
Late	18,790	20,050	21,170:	"	2,606	2,401	
Total	122,920	112,210	117,410:	"	2/ 16,674	2/ 13,178	
<u>Carrots 4/, Fall.:</u>	3,280	7,100	10,400:	1,000 :	1,831	3,337	4,576
Early	8,470	11,000	8,800:	bush.:	2/ 1,840	2/ 1,877	1,533
Second-early ..	8,550	12,300	10,060:	"	2/ 3,432	2/ 5,770	4,070
Intermediate ..	1,880	1,350	1,340:	"	2/ 488	363	390
Total 4 groups	22,180	31,750	30,600:	"	2/ 7,591	2/ 11,347	10,569
<u>Cauliflower</u>							
Fall & winter ..	7,990	8,800	8,150:	1,000 :	2,261	1,952	2,336
Early	8,630	8,650	7,900:	crates:	2,235	2,491	2,133
Late (1)	7,290	7,370	7,150:	"	2/ 1,573	1,600	
Total 3 groups	23,910	24,820	23,200:	"	2/ 6,069	6,043	
<u>Celery</u>							
Fall & winter ..	7,180	9,050	10,300:	"	1,240	1,538	1,700
Early	7,620	8,900	10,200:	"	2,533	2,538	3,153
Second-early....	1,000	1,900	1,750:	"	2/ 590	969	854
Intermediate ..	3,710	4,090	4,390:	"	1,014	1,114	1,106
Total 4 groups:	19,510	23,940	26,640:	"	2/ 5,377	6,159	6,813

Continued -

Truck crops: Commercial acreage and production, average 1928-32,
annual 1936 and 1937

Cont'd.

Commodity and group	Acreage			Unit	Production		
	Average: 1928-32	1936	Prelim.: 1937		Average: 1928-32	1936	Indicated 1937
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000			
Cucumbers, Fall...	1,390	1,600	1,600	bush.	104	160	64
Early (1)	14,630	12,600	11,300	"	2/ 1,128	776	605
Early (2)	12,290	12,330	10,480	"	2/ 1,289	1,039	908
Second-early...	7,780	5,700	6,200	"	2/ 783	331	491
Intermediate...	7,710	8,320	9,150	"	984	1,061	1,282
Late (1)	1,890	2,860	2,790	"	220	268	
Total 6 groups	45,690	43,410	41,520	"	2/ 4,508	3,635	
Eggplant, Fall...	1,170	980	1,350	"	210	133	245
Early (Fla.)...	910	600	500	"	256	240	150
Second-early, La.	360	350	320	"	55	35	51
Late (N.J.)....	1,020	1,250	1,300	"	251	412	
Total	3,460	3,180	3,470	"	772	820	
Lettuce, Early...	49,740	36,010	35,300	1,000	5,821	2/ 4,798	5,035
Second-early...	46,640	61,980	50,000	crates:	4,855	2/ 7,427	6,112
Intermediate...	4,230	5,300	5,450	"	2/ 851	997	726
Late (1)	25,210	25,750	30,350	"	2/ 3,625	3,737	4,360
Total 4 groups	125,820	129,040	121,100	"	2/ 15,152	2/ 16,959	16,233
Onions, Early...	23,060	34,970	24,050	1,000	2/ 2,308	2/ 3,302	2,297
Intermediate...	8,330	20,200	16,700	sacks:	2/ 1,337	2,191	2,469
Late	53,040	53,500	53,150	"	2/ 9,609	11,622	
Total	84,430	108,670	93,900	"	2/ 13,254	2/ 17,115	
Peas, green, Early:	6,470	16,400	16,200	1,000	438	1,300	929
Second-early...	29,770	57,000	45,540	bush.	2,177	2,944	2,522
Intermediate(1):	6,320	6,000	6,500	"	462	278	455
Intermediate(2):	4,340	3,270	4,020	"	282	191	345
Late (1)	18,040	25,700	28,640	"	2/ 1,694	2,766	3,123
Total 5 groups	64,940	108,370	100,900	"	2/ 5,053	7,479	7,374
Peppers, green							
Fall	2,010	2,400	3,600	"	406	350	640
Early	5,390	5,100	5,200	"	1,380	1,257	1,100
Second-early...	1,950	1,300	1,180	"	297	191	268
Intermediate(1):	650	1,000	1,500	"	125	200	270
Intermediate(2):	5,700	6,700	6,900	"	1,378	1,541	
Total 6 groups	15,700	16,500	18,380	"	3,586	3,539	
Spinach, Fall....	2,940	2,900	3,000	"	888	754	945
Early	30,860	51,450	53,700	"	2/ 7,599	7,596	8,562
Second-early...	8,900	11,490	8,960	"	2,705	2,404	2,524
Intermediate....	470	1,260	1,320	"	2/ 77	145	152
Total 4 groups	43,170	67,100	66,980	"	2/ 11,269	10,899	12,183
Tomatoes, Fall...	4,010	7,300	11,700	"	256	584	444
Early (1)	10,990	11,000	19,200	"	1,218	990	1,344
Early (2)	27,880	35,200	27,000	"	2,064	2,636	1,940
Second-early...	34,880	44,150	51,300	"	3,540	3,436	3,386
Intermediate...	36,910	48,030	52,150	"	2/ 4,938	6,821	7,195
Late (1)	30,310	35,050	37,400	"	4,387	5,021	
Total 6 groups	144,980	180,730	198,750	"	2/ 16,403	19,488	

Continued -

Truck crops: Commercial acreage and production, average 1928-32,
annual 1936 and 1937 Cont'd.

Commodity and group	Acreage				Production		
	Average :	1936	Prelim. :	Unit :	Average :	1936	Indicated
	1928-32 :	1936	1937 :		1928-32 :	1936	1937
	Acres	Acres	Acres	:1,000 :			
Watermelons, Early :	41,460	23,500	27,000	melons:	2/ 15,202	8,942	8,888
Second-early ... :	151,230	169,200	175,500	" :	2/ 39,858	2/ 33,826	40,694
Late :	45,310	63,900	67,770	" :	2/ 16,714	20,571	
Total :	238,000	256,600	270,270	" :	2/ 71,774	63,339	
Total to date :	1,313,050	1,551,140	1,567,770				

- 1/ Includes asparagus for market and for canning
- 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
- 3/ Based on growers' intentions to plant.
- 4/ Includes undetermined quantities used for manufacture in some States.

TRUCK CROPS FOR MANUFACTURE

With a small increase in the total planted acreage of 11 truck crops for manufacture and with very favorable growing weather in most areas, the prospects are for a large 1937 pack of all the important vegetables. Last year approximately 200,000 acres (or 13 percent) of these crops were abandoned, chiefly because of drought, but no material abandonment is expected this season. The total acreage planted for commercial manufacture this year is approximately 1,580,000 acres, compared with about 1,547,300 acres last year. Practically all commodities show increases ranging from 1 to 33 percent, but the tomato acreage was reduced about 4 percent.

Production of snap beans is forecast at 96,300 tons, or 26 percent more than last year and 32 percent above the average for 1928-32. Production of green peas is indicated to be about 277,520 tons, which is 48 percent more than the very light crop of last season and 52 percent above average. This year's crops of beans and peas are breaking all previous records. Spinach for canning in California is estimated at 46,100 tons, 11 percent above the 1936 crop. The acreage of asparagus cut for canning in California has not been officially reported, but the pack is estimated by the trade to be slightly below that of last season.

The 1936 pack of many vegetables was below normal. This is particularly true of peas and corn, and recent reports of the stocks of these commodities still on hand indicate scarcely half as many cases as were available a year earlier. Stocks of snap beans also were far below those of early 1936. Wholesale prices of nearly all canned vegetables declined since the first part of June on account of liquidations and because of the prospects for larger packs this year. Some products also averaged slightly below the price of a year ago, while others (mainly asparagus) showed some advance over the price of mid-July 1936. A few products registered practically no change in price. The following quotations are from a leading trade paper:-

Canned vegetables: Wholesale price per dozen cans, f.o.b. factory, specified periods, 1936 and 1937

Commodity	Size of can	Factory location	Mid-July, 1936	Early June, 1937	Mid-July, 1937
			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Asparagus, green, large ...	No. 2	Calif.	2.40	2.88	3.00
Beans, green, cut, std.,...	No. 2	East	.75	.87	.71
Carrots, diced, std.	No. 2	"	.75	.75	.75
Corn, white, whole grain, :					
standard	No. 2	"	.85	.85	.84
Peas, Alaskas 3's, std. ...	No. 2	"	.88	.93	.88
Sauerkraut, standard	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1/.84	.97	.90
Spinach, standard	No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1.17	1.03	1.08
Tomatoes, standard	No. 2	"	.66	.74	.71
Tomato juice	No. 2	"	.70	.70	.70

1/ By early August, 1936, sauerkraut had advanced to \$1.10 per dozen.

Truck crops for manufacture: Harvested acreage compared with planted acreage, 1935-37

Commodity	Harvested acreage		Planted acreage			
	1935	1936	1935	1936	Preliminary 1937	1937 as a percentage of 1936
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
Asparagus (Calif.)	48,500	42,220	48,500	42,220	1/(42,500)	101
Beans, lima	27,460	32,400	29,220	34,440	45,620	133
Beans, snap	49,590	50,180	51,730	57,330	63,980	112
Beets	8,210	7,810	9,010	10,080	11,300	112
Cabbage for sauerkraut..	16,500	18,140	16,820	19,340	22,000	110
Corn, sweet	401,610	371,520	418,990	443,720	452,620	102
Cucumbers for pickles..	89,470	88,500	103,740	100,250	113,330	113
Peas, green	315,040	296,400	341,360	337,050	346,120	103
Pimientos	13,560	9,190	13,760	12,190	12,730	104
Spinach (Calif.)	2/13,410	3/12,970	2/13,410	3/12,970	13,170	102
Tomatoes	471,730	411,770	510,150	477,100	456,700	96
Total	1,455,080	1,341,100	1,556,690	1,547,290	1,580,070	102

1/ Rough estimate, based on preliminary trade reports of the 1937 pack.

2/ In 1935 there were also 1,770 acres of asparagus used for canning in Maryland.

3/ In 1936 there were 14,050 additional acres used for canning in other States.

Truck crops for manufacture: Fresh production and canned pack of selected products, average 1928-32, annual 1935-37

Commodity	Fresh production				Canned pack			
	Average 1928-32	1935	1936	Preliminary 1937	Case sizes	Avg. 1928-32	1935	1936 1937
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		1,000	1,000	1,000
						cases	cases	cases
Asparagus (Calif.)	54,250	56,740	59,110	(?)	All	2,147	2,238	2,350
Beans, snap	73,100	81,500	76,500	96,300	24/2's	6,617	7,161	6,429
Peas, green	182,070	263,100	187,420	277,520	"	16,432	24,699	16,585
Spinach (Calif.)	47,340	48,300	41,500	46,100	All	2,164	2,387	2,088

